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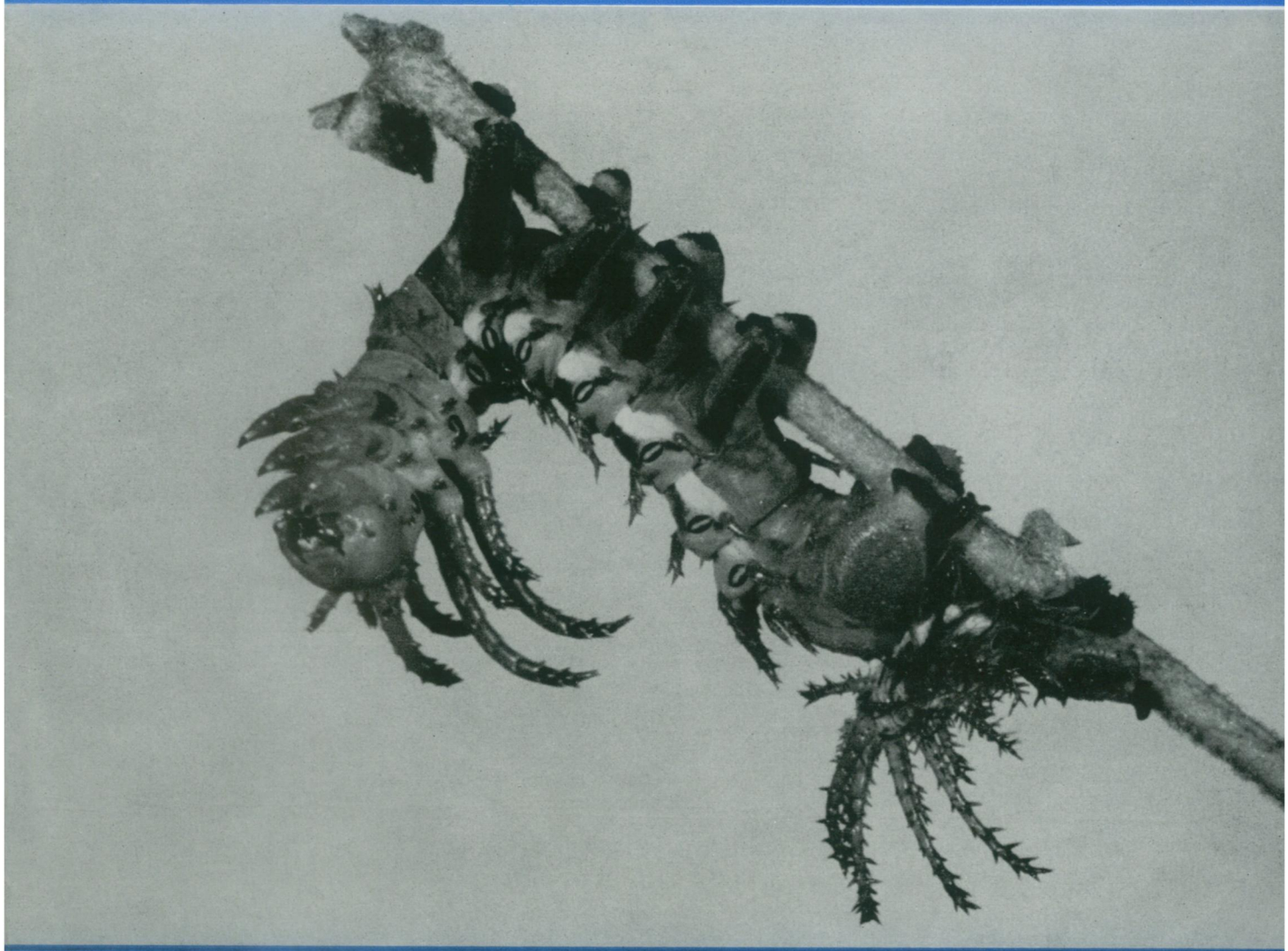
SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE



Hickory Horned Devil

See Page 136

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

Kodak reports to laboratories on:

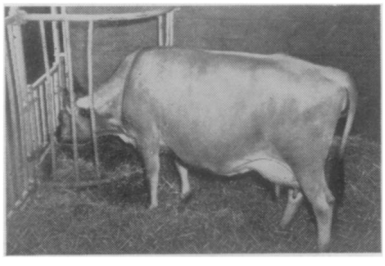
processing your own 16mm film . . . determining bovine pregnancy . . . a fast blue-sensitive plate . . . a new method of supporting frozen tissue sections

16mm

One day in the early '20s a pair of Kodak research men reached the conclusion that sixteen millimeters would be a reasonable film width for reversal-processed non-theatrical movies. Presently "16mm" had imbedded itself into the technology of our age, adaptable alike to purposes of family sentiment, gaiety, art, instruction, promotion—and data-recording. Perhaps you too would like to use it for the latter application but have not realized that you don't have to wait for the postman to deliver the results. Be informed, then, that you can do reversal processing (and, of course, negative processing) of black-and-white 16mm film in your own laboratory. You use Kodak Super-X, Plus-X, or Super-XX Blue Base Reversal Film, which, unlike the Cine-Kodak Films, have no processing charge included in the purchase price and no black anti-halation backing to get rid of during the processing.

Information on processing Kodak Blue Base Reversal Films is available from Eastman Kodak Company, Sales Service Division, Rochester 4, N. Y.

To be reasonably sure



From *Country Gentleman* we have recently learned that one of our products is good for spotting pregnant cows. You permit a urine sample from the bossy in question to stand at room temperature, then add a saturated aqueous solution of *Indophenol Sodium Salt*. If green turns out to be the prevailing color note, rejoicing is in order. This method told the truth 91% of the time in one herd of 136 cows. All we know about it is what we read in *Country Gentleman* (September '52, p. 57).

Indophenol Sodium Salt *is just one of over 3500 Eastman Organic Chemicals. For a copy of our catalog, write Distillation Products Industries, Eastman Organic Chemicals Department, Rochester 3, N. Y.*

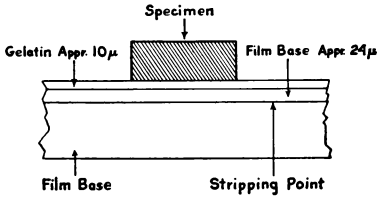
Fast, blue-sensitive plate

It might seem that a panchromatic photographic material should be more sensitive to tungsten light (3000 K) than a "color blind" one that quits with the end of the blue third of the spectrum. Not necessarily so. We make a plate of the latter category that is as fast as our famous Kodak Super Panchro Press Plate—as much as twice as fast for exposure times of the order of several hours. It's the Kodak Spectroscopic Plate, Type 103-0, admired by spectroscopists for its moderate, uniform sensitometric gradient all the way from 2400A to 4400A. Manufacture of these plates has been confined within the ivy-covered walls of our Emulsion Research Laboratory because the plates seemed to be of somewhat academic interest. We couldn't have been wronger. Lots and lots of people want high white-light sensitivity with the convenience of handling by reasonable safelight illumination (Kodak Wratten Series 2) and don't need to preserve tonal relationships in flesh, foliage, and fabrics. To serve them by immediate shipment of a highly uniform product, we have switched Type 103-0 to our regular plate manufacturing department. (They have ivy on their walls too, but their machinery has more capacity.)

Kodak Spectroscopic Plates are sold by the Kodak Industrial Dealer in your area. If he has not already been supplying them to you, your note to Eastman Kodak Company, Industrial Photographic Division, Rochester 4, N. Y., will bring full information and get your shipment moving to your dealer.

Frozen section

Having crowed at left about high photographic sensitivity, we are equally pleased to announce Kodak Frozen Section Stripping Film, which has no sensitivity whatsoever. As diagrammed below, it consists of 10 microns of plain soft gelatin on a 24-micron cellulose acetate film base atop a conventionally thick film base that serves as a strippable carrier until the thick film is removed and the gelatin is stuck to a frozen tissue section in the pathology laboratory. The thin cellulose acetate provides support for the tissue during the slicing stroke of the microtome, so that undistorted sections as little as 5



microns thick may be obtained with no extraordinary manipulative skill from fragile tissues such as fatty tumors, thyroid glands, and lymph nodes. If the gelatin is prestained with thionine or toluidine blue, the stain is transferred to the tissue section quite satisfactorily, giving a finished slide from a CO_2-frozen specimen in about a minute. Photography has nothing to do with all this unless and until a photomicrograph is required. This method is the work of a very famous and versatile friend of ours, Dr. Vannevar Bush, whom you hear about much more frequently as a research administrator, engineer, computing machine pioneer, and philosopher.

Kodak Frozen Section Stripping Film comes in unperforated 35mm strips 25 feet long. To find out about acquiring a roll, write Eastman Kodak Company, Industrial Photographic Division, Rochester 4, N. Y. The paper by Dr. Bush and Richard E. Hewitt, which gives details of the method, appears in The American Journal of Pathology, *1952, XXVIII, No. 5, pp. 863-873.*

This is one of a series of reports on the many products and services with which the Eastman Kodak Compan its divisions are . . . *serving laboratories everywhere*

Kodak
TRADE-MARK